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# FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : American Embassy, Moscow 321 DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON NOV 17 1960 November 11, 1960 DATE

REF : U/CEA-1 S/B-1 P-3 ARA-4 AF-5 NEA-4 FE-4 S-2

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|---|---|---|
| | INR-10 | RM/R-2 IOA-11 CU-5 H/MSC-1 Rep-1 EUR-5 S/P-1 M/OPR-1 |
| | REC'D 11-14 | INFO OTHER USIA-11 OSD-2 Army-35 Navy-20 Air-25 Civ-16 OCB-2 |

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 46 NSA-4 FBI-1

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EXTERNAL - POLITICAL (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

1. Preliminary Soviet Reaction to US Election: Having before the election taken the position that there was no essential difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, since both of them represent the interests of "monopoly capital," the Soviet press in its first editorial type comment after the election unblushingly described the results as a rejection by the American people of Eisenhower's policies at home and abroad, the cold war, and the U-2. Although it reported the close popular vote, no explanation for this was provided. Press commentaries said that Kennedy had the opportunity to lead the US away from its dangerous policy of cold war but reserved judgment on whether he would actually bring about policy changes which would be viewed favorably by Moscow.

Despite the standard communist rationale of the election results in press comment, the Soviet press on the day after the US election results became known gave an over-all impression of greater optimism for US-Soviet relations. This was achieved primarily through publication of Khrushchev's message to Kennedy, which was mildly worded and which expressed hope that disarmament, ~~Berlin~~-Germany, and other outstanding issues would be resolved and which emphasized importance for the whole world in improvement of US-Soviet bi-lateral relations. Khrushchev's message also used the adjective "respected" in addressing Mr. Kennedy, a practice which had been dropped by Khrushchev in addressing President Eisenhower in messages after the U-2 incident. Other positive aspects of Soviet press coverage of the election results were the rapid publication of factual details, the first sentence of the President's congratulatory message to Mr. Kennedy and the concluding portion of Mr. Kennedy's victory statement, and a short biographic sketch of Mr. Kennedy which mentioned his war record and the fact that his father served in the Roosevelt administration.

2. Bloc Meeting: There was no indication in the Soviet press that a meeting of the leaders of world communism was taking place in Moscow, although there seemed little doubt that this was the real purpose of their visit for the Nov. 7 celebrations. As far as external impressions were concerned, there was evidence of some effort by both Soviets and Chinese to give an appearance of reasonableness and solidarity. This was perhaps most notable in the Chinese leaders' greetings, in which they affirmed devotion to the cause of the "unshakeable friendship" between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, (without, however, referring to the relationship between the two parties). Liu Shao-ch'i's arrival in Moscow was also used in the Soviet press to stress the friendship between the Soviets and the Chinese, and Liu was given a place of honor at both the Nov. 6 Luzhniki meeting, where Kozlov gave the main address, and also at the Nov. 7 parade. There were, however, counter- indications of certain strains. Some observers believed that Khrushchev was not particularly cordial in welcoming Liu at the airport. It was also noted that the usual welcoming crowd of citizens consisted of Chinese and not, as is normally the case, also of Russians. At the Luzhniki meeting Khrushchev was observed to talk more to Gomulka than to Liu, while the latter seemed to join only perfunctorily in the

applause. In press reports of wreath-laying at the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum, the Chinese were accorded exactly the same treatment as that given to other delegations.

On substantive matters, Kozlov's speech, insofar as it dealt with ideological matters, seemed to amount to a firm but deliberately moderate restatement of Khrushchev's Bucharest position on the need for creative interpretation of Marxism-Leninism attuned to contemporary historical conditions, and of Soviet views on the non-inevitability of war. Kozlov's moderation could be ascribed either to a genuine trend toward conciliation or merely as a tactical move on the eve of the bloc meeting. Kozlov's stress on imperialism and his review of various developments allegedly contributing to the isolation of the United States perhaps represented a move in the direction of Peiping. In the same category was his criticism of Macmillan and Eisenhower, with the implied disparagement of negotiations with the West.

Meanwhile, the latest issue (No. 11) of the bloc journal Problems of Peace and Socialism, which appeared on the newsstands this week, contained two articles which did not retreat an inch from the Soviet ideological strictures levelled at the Chicoms and carried criticism of Chinese practices into a new area--the use of party officials, white-collar workers, and intellectuals for manual labor.

3. Cuba: All Moscow papers Nov. 4 reported the statement made by Cuban President DORTICOS during a lecture he gave at the Presidential Palace, to the effect that the "invasion threat" to Cuba had been averted. Soviet treatment of the statement invariably emphasized his explanation that the invasion was averted with the assistance of "great solidarity of other peoples."

The activities of Che GUEVARA and his delegation in Moscow were briefly reported on a daily basis. The heavy applause given to references to Cuba in Kozlov's Nov. 6 speech and the Guevara's prominence on the reviewing stand at the Nov. 7 parade highlighted Cuba's position as the prime current example of Soviet "anti-colonial" activity.

4. Congo: Somewhat surprisingly, the Soviet press gave little attention to DAYAL's report to the Secretary General. Pravda (Nov. 6) confined itself to a brief report stressing US disappointment over the report and Dayal's criticism of MOBUTU as a serious threat to order in the Congo. As for UN discussion of the subject, a Pravda (Nov. 10) summary of ZORIN's Nov. 8 statement cited him for the view that there had been certain changes for the better in the position of certain UN representatives in the Congo. This is the first indication to come to the Embassy's attention of a possible modification of the Soviet view of the UN role in the Congo.

5. Iraq: Repressive measures undertaken in Iran in recent months against "democratic" organizations and newspapers were sharply criticized in a Pravda (Nov. 4) article by the paper's Baghdad correspondent. However,

while showing no reticence in condemning the measures themselves and the "local authorities" responsible for them, Pravda continued to observe a certain caution with regard to KASSEM himself, merely concluding on a mild note of warning that "democratic" public opinion in Iraq expected that the "persecution" of the chief editor of Ittihad-ash-Shaab would not be terminated.

The Iraqi delegation headed by Education Minister ARIF which was present for the Moscow Nov. 7 celebrations was received by Mikoyan Nov. 9. A number of top Soviet military leaders were present at a luncheon given for the delegation by Mikoyan on the same day, but there was no firm indication as to the precise purpose or outcome of the visit.

6. Cambodia: The Soviet newspapers have been largely filled with congratulatory messages, speeches, and articles concerning the October Revolution Day. Therefore, it is significant that many papers, including Pravda and Izvestiya, devoted considerable space to articles written in honor of the Cambodian national day on November 9. The general theme of these articles was that Cambodia is successfully consolidating its independence through fending off the intrigues of the US and SEATO, through adhering to a neutral foreign policy, and through developing good relations with the Soviet Union. The articles did not mention Communist China.

INTERNAL

7. Leadership: All of the Moscow resident members and candidate members of the CPSU CC Presidium turned out for the Nov. 7 National Day festivities here. All took some part in greeting foreign delegations arriving at the city's railroad stations or airports and appeared together as a group on four occasions - N.S.KHRUSHCHEV's dinner for the Chinese delegation Nov. 6, the holiday eve commemorative meeting (F.R.KOSLOV gave the traditional speech), in Red Square for the November 7 parade and at the Kremlin reception that evening. Excepting A.B.ARISTOV and P.N.POSPELOV, they also attended a holiday Bolshoi Theatre concert Nov. 8. Excepting only A.P.KIRILENKO, all of the remaining CC Presidium members and candidate members (those resident in other areas) have been mentioned in press accounts of local November 7 celebrations. (Candidate Member Kirilenko is Party First Secretary in Sverdlovsk Oblast.)

As to the relative status of the individual party leaders, little can be determined from their positioning in posted portraits, the leadership placards and banners bearing their images carried in the parade or at the public appearances cited above. L.I.BREZHNEV, A.I.MIKOYAN, F.R.KOZLOV and M.A.SUSLOV were favored in most cases by positions closer to N.S.Khrushchev than other party leaders, and N.A.MUKHITDINOV and A.N.KOSYGIN usually seemed to hold fairly good spots. On the other hand A.B.ARISTOV, N.G. IGNATOV, D.S. POLYANSKIY and Ye. A. FURTSEVA tended to blend at the relatively lower levels with O.V.KUUSINEN, N.M.SHVERNIK and P.N.POSPELOV.

8. Added Public Attention to Voroshilov: Notice was drawn a week ago to the somewhat unusual attention being granted former Central Committee Presidium Member Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman K. Ye. Voroshilov

(WEEKA NO. 45 of Nov. 4). This has continued even more noticeably. Although not mentioned in press accounts of the Nov. 6 pre-holiday festive meeting, photographs of the occasion showed him standing among the Soviet and foreign personages present. The following day, he appeared just to the right of Khrushchev and Minister of Defense Marshal R. Ya. Malinovskiy on the Lenin Mausoleum "reviewing stand" for the parade, i.e., approximately the same position of honor he had occupied at the Nov. 7, 1959 parade when still in possession of his important Party and Government positions.

It seems likely that the attention now accorded Voroshilov may be a public relations device to demonstrate Soviet continuity with the revolutionary, "Leninist" past at a time when prominent "old Bolsheviks" are very rare (Mikoyan is one of the few others extant). That this is the role chosen for him is suggested also by a long article attributed to him and front paged by Komsomol'skaya Pravda of Nov. 6. This article recalls the revolutionary past, appeals to Soviet youth to be equally as brave as their Bolshevik forefathers in advancing the cause of Communism, and tosses a few bouquets in Khrushchev's direction. It was translated in part by the Soviet Press Review of Nov. 8 which seems to have omitted the more interesting sections. Possibly of some significance was Voroshilov's mention of enemies "within our party" in a listing of the hostile forces which the Bolsheviks had to overcome in pursuing the dictates and ideals of Lenin.

9. USSR Supreme Soviet and Other Groups to Meet: (UNCLASSIFIED) According to announcements in the Soviet central press Nov. 10, the USSR Supreme Soviet will convene for a regular session December 20. As the sessions in January and May of this year, it will follow by a brief interval a plenum of the Party Committee, and, consequently, will be in a position to take official actions on "suggestions" made in the course of the plenum or reflecting any Party leadership changes which may be instituted by the plenum. Its timing permits an interim target for fulfilling or overfilling 1960 economic plan goals between the scheduled Party plenum and the end of the year, and its work most likely will focus on the 1961 plan and budget.

Moscow will be the scene of two all-union conferences before the end of November. By joint action of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, a USSR Conference of Key Public Health Workers has been called for Nov. 24, and an All-Union Conference of Cellulose-Paper Industry Officials opens here November 29. Both conferences will be held in the Kremlin and promise to be of sufficient stature to provide forums for important speeches should this be desired.

10. Election of Court Officials: (UNCLASSIFIED) On November 9 the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet issued an Ukaz calling for the election of raion and city judges (Pravda Oct. 10). The election will be the first held conforming to the court structure ratified by the recent RSFSR Supreme Soviet session (WEEKA NO. 44, Despatch 294 of Oct. 28, 1960). Several other republics have already announced legal code amendments similar to those made by the RSFSR. Court elections are also taking place

in some union republics-in Latvia, November 18 to December 8 (Sovetskaya Latvia, Nov. 1) and Kirgizia, November 25 to December 10 (Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, Oct. 26.)

ARMY (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

11. Military portion of 7 Nov 1960 Parade in Moscow essentially same as May Day 60, with emphasis on rockets and missiles. It lasted about 15 minutes. Only two new items displayed; one a surface to air missile and the other a surface to surface missile. Both new missiles are generally similar to those displayed on May Day 60. Troops accompanying conventional Artillery guns, rockets and missiles wore normal Artillery crossed cannon insignia. Participating troops and equipment presented a smart military appearance.

FOR THE AMBASSADOR:

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